

THE GENUS *EUMECOSOMYIA* HENDEL

(DIPTERA, OTITIDAE)

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The genus is here reviewed, with the description of one new species, *Eumecosomyia hambletoni*, from Guatemala, making a total of three known species, all from tropical and subtropical America. One species, *Eumecosomyia nubila* (Wiedemann), is reported for the first time from the United States (southern Texas). *E. nubila* seems to have potentialities as a pest of maize (*Zea mays* L.) and related plants.

Genus *Eumecosomyia* Hendel

1909, Wien. Ent. Ztg. 28: 269 (2 spp., type not designated); 1910, Gen. Ins. 106: 38 (type designated as *E. gracilis* Coquillett [= *Ortalis nubila* Wiedemann, see below]).

The genus is a member of the subfamily Ulidiinae and will run in my key to the North American Otitidae (1961, Ann. Ent. Soc. Am. 54: 404) to rubric 42, where it may be distinguished from *Chaetopsis* Loew and *Stenomyia* Loew by the outwardly arcuate, nonangulate, retrorse closure of the anal cell and nonretreating face.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *Eumecosomyia* HENDEL

- 1 (2). Interantennal space dull black; palpus dark brown; legs yellow, tips of tibiae and fore tarsus somewhat brownish; wing whitish antero-basally, light brownish elsewhere, the color somewhat deeper antero-apically ..... ***E. nubila*** (Wied.)
- 2 (1). Interantennal space not dull black, concolorous with surrounding areas; legs largely blackish; palpus orange; wings more strongly marked.
- 3 (4). Wing dark brown, with complete whitish crossband between *ta* and *tp*, broad anteriorly, narrow in discal cell, and somewhat broader again posteriorly; antenna wholly orange, also adjacent face and front; front 0.30 of total width of head; wing 3.4–4.8 mm. long .....  
..... ***E. lacteivittata*** Hendel
- 4 (3). Wing yellowish at base, whitish in basal 0.4 of marginal and submarginal cells, otherwise dark brown except faint paler area in middle of hind margin; third antennal segment usually infuscated above; front 0.26 of total width of head; wing 2.68–3.13 mm. long .....  
..... ***E. hambletoni***, new species

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*Male.* Length of wing, 2.68 mm. Color of body and legs black with metallic green and bluish reflections, only the following parts reddish to brownish yellow: front, antenna (except brown dorsal half of third segment and base of second and first segments), palpus, cheek, knees (very narrowly), narrow tips of *t*<sub>1</sub> and *t*<sub>2</sub> and narrow base of fore basitarsus, all of middle and hind tarsi.

Head with front at narrowest part 0.26 of total width of head, slightly wider anteriorly; 3 inclinate lower *fo* at mesal margin of whitish pruinose parafrontal stripe, which is 0.2 of total width of frons; 1 pair of procline medifrontals close above antennae; 1 strong upper *fo* slightly posterad of strong *oc*; 1 strong *vti*; 1 weak *vte*; 1 *pv* half as long as *vti*; medifrons mat; parafrontal plates and ocellar triangle lightly whitish pruinose; ocelli disposed in narrow triangle, the upper pair as far from vertex as from lower one; face angularly concave, upper half whitish pruinose, lower half shining; antenna 0.75 length of face; arista long, bare, black except short, reddish, scarcely swollen basal part.

Thorax with mesonotum covered with moderate pruinosity (whitish anteriorly, becoming a little yellowish posteriorly); pleura subshining; chaetotaxy: 1 *h*; 2 *ntpl*; 1 *sa*; 1 *pa*; 2 postsutural *dc* (anterior 1 less than half as long as posterior); *acr* consisting of very small setulae in 4 rows anteriorly, 2 rows posteriorly; 2 *sc*; 1 very small *ppl*; 1 upper and 1 lower posterior *mspl*, the latter much the smaller; 1 *stpl*.

Wing with shape, venation, and pattern very similar to those of *E. nubila* (Wiedemann), as shown by Hendel (1910, Gen. Ins. 106; pl. 4, fig. 98; as *E. gracilis*, with pattern rather darker than usual for that species). Squamae, their cilia, and halter whitish.

Abdomen almost polished; covered with rather abundant but short reclinate setae.

All bristles and setulae black.

*Female.* Length of wing, 2.77–3.13 mm. Similar to male; ovipositor (not sheath) yellowish.

*Holotype* (male), allotype, and 1 female paratype, Esquintla province, GUATEMALA, November 17, 1964, swept from *Cymbopogon* sp. (Gramineae) (E. J. Hambleton), no. 67817 in U.S. National Museum. The species is named in honor of its collector, Edson J. Hambleton, of Westgate, Maryland, who has added a number of excellently prepared Diptera to the National collections. The species is very similar to *E. lacteivittata* Hendel, from which it differs as in the foregoing key.

#### ***E. lacteivittata* Hendel**

1909, Wien. Ent. Ztg. 28: 270; 1910, Gen. Ins. 106: 40.

The type is from Orizaba (Vera Cruz), Mexico; specimens in the U.S. National Museum collections are also from Mexico (Aguascalientes, Ag.; Mexico and Chapingo, D.F.; and Querétaro, Q.).

#### ***E. nubila* (Wiedemann)**

*Ortalis nubila* Wiedemann, 1830, Auss. Zweifl. 2: 660.

*Epiplatca gracilis* Coquillett, 1900, Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc. 8: 25 (*Epiplatca* is a genus of Richardiidae).

*Eumecosomyia gracilis* (Coq.) Hendel, 1909, Wien. Ent. Ztg. 28: 269; 1910, Gen. Ins. 106: 40, pl. 4, figs 97, 98; 1911, Wien. Ent. Ztg. 30: 26 (*synonymized*).

*E. nubila* (Wd.) Hendel, 1911, l.c. (syn. of *gracilis*); Painter, 1955, Jour. Econ. Ent. 48: 41.

The type of *Ortalis nubila* is from "Brasilien"; that of *Epiplatea gracilis* from Allende (Coahuila), Mexico. Hendel in 1909 noted specimens from Cuba (Habana), Hispaniola (Santo Domingo), Brazil (Iguapé), and Paraguay. Material in the U.S. National Museum is from Cuba (Habana; Santiago de las Vegas); Mexico (Allende [type of *gracilis*] and Matamoros, *ex larva* from ears of green corn, Coahuila; Nogales, *ex green corn ear*, and Valle del Yaqui, Sonora); Guatemala (Antigua, corn and teosinte [Painter]; Chimaltenango, on "cornus"; Guatemala City; Puerto Barrios); Nicaragua (San Marcos); Costa Rica (Paso Ancho. San Sebastian, "coix mayaca"); Trinidad (St. Augustine, *ex maize cob*); Venezuela (Antímano; El Valle, in stalks of *Zea mays* L., mining near the crown); Peru (Canete, on corn); Brazil (Nova Teutonia, S.C.; São Paulo, scavenger in *Diatraea* tunnel; also from the United States (Brownsville, *ex pupae* from corn, and San Antonio, 31 Oct. 1905, Texas).

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#### A NEW GOMPHINE DRAGONFLY FROM EASTERN TEXAS

(ODONATA: GOMPHIDAE)

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The pine-woods area just north of Houston, Texas, has been found during the last six years to have a very rich Odonata fauna. Three previously undescribed species have recently been taken there: a *Somatochlora* and an *Enallagma* (both described recently in this journal), and a new *Gomphus* belonging to the subgenus *Hylogomphus* as defined by Needham (1951). The *Enallagma* and *Somatochlora*, as well as *Gomphus maxwelli* Ferguson, appear to be confined to this portion of Texas (including in the latter case an unpublished record from adjacent Louisiana). However, the new *Gomphus* may turn out to range more widely, though in our area it is confined to one small stream.

#### *Gomphus apomyius*, n. sp.

Holotype male. *Head*.—Face and occiput yellow, vertex black. Postocellar ridge sinuous, not reaching lateral margins of ocelli. Occipital ridge convex, smooth, with a fringe of black hairs.

*Prothorax*.—Fore lobe erect, pale. Mid lobe with paired mesal pale spots and obscurely pale lateral extremities. Hind lobe entire, dark.

*Pterothorax*.—Dark brown, yellow as follows: dorsal stripes expanded downwards and broadly confluent with pale collar, which is itself interrupted narrowly by the mid-dorsal carina; obscure thin antehumeral stripe expanded above into rounded triangular spot which is narrowly separated from the dorsal stripe; mesepimeron except for edges, including a stripe on the humeral suture; metepisternum obscurely pale centrally, grading imperceptibly towards darker stripes covering first and second lateral sutures; metepimeron except for obscurely dark stripe in second lateral suture.